



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 19TH, 1896.

NUMBER 21

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Pacific Steam Navigation Company
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The proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering.

The service and kitchen are of the best.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

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and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (*Planalto, rua do Riochele*) to this hotel, and Silverio.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

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Wanted at once a clerk. Must speak and write English and Portuguese well, and have a sufficient knowledge of book-keeping to be able to keep a cash account in milreis and sterling. Passage paid to Ceará, salary with testimonials stating nationality, also stating clearly what duties could be entered on, to the Resident Engineer, Obras do Povo, Ceará.

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Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

An English girl wishes to place herself in a family returning to Europe or to the States in May or June. Apply 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

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By young North American speaking English, German, Spanish and can understand Portuguese.

Address: H. J. W. c/o this office.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

JOCYLVN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DODSON, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in São Paulo Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

APFLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Hartnett, Fazenda da Bela Aliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

MERCALCA, Fortunato—Maltese; was lately here on board the H. M. S. "Trafalgar" ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of Brazil. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's Island.

OGLE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?

TULLY, J. TULLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him in Latta, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General.

Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí

Custom House. Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHILIP, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 16, Rua

Theophilo Ottoni. WALTER T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a.m. and 12 m. on 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.

181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de São José, Jenipó, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 12 p.m. afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:15 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays: 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. E. A. TILLY and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m.; a. m.; Fabrício Carriço, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. A. J. MEILLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—51 Travessa da Barreira.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 2 p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de São Anna No. 25.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIAUHUELO.—234

Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riauhalo. Services Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7:30 p.m.

FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 25, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

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ENCY.—Rua de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the

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33, Rua da Saude, 1st floor; W. J. LUMER, Missioner.

Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-over clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The city of Santiago, Chili, according to a recent census, has a population of 243,000.

—Another cabinet crisis is spoken of in Chili, and already the composition of a new cabinet is under discussion.

—Reports are current in Santiago, Chili, that the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Adolfo Guerero, has resolved to resign.

—Telegrams from various points on the west coast announce the election of Dr. Severo Fernández Alonso as president of Bolivia.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 15th inst. says that many cases of hydrophobia have recently appeared in that city, causing great alarm.

—A socialist party is in process of organization in Chili. If the *roto*s are once enlisted in such a party, there will be much trouble to control them.

—A Santiago telegram of the 17th says the Chilean government proposes to expend \$30,000 gold in the construction of lighthouses at various points on the coast.

—Slight earthquake shocks continue to be felt all along the west coast. A Quito telegram of the 16th says that the population of Portoviejo has been frightened into leaving that town by a series of earthquake shocks, accompanied by a torrential rainfall.

—Advices from Iquitos, Peru, of May 3rd, transmitted by way of Mavios, state that a revolution has occurred in the department of Loreto, which has been proclaimed a federal state with Ricardo Seminario as provisional governor. The prefect has been deposed and a constituent assembly was to be called to draft a constitution. Loreto is a large department on the eastern slope of the Andes and comprises four provinces.

—The government is about to issue bonds to the value of £265,000 in payment of the Coquimbo railways. The bonds will be dated January 1st, 1896, and will bear interest at 4½ per cent, per annum, with a cumulative amortisation of 1½ per cent, per annum. There will be 2,500 bonds of £100 each, and 750 of £20 each, and the interest on the same will be paid half-yearly, on June 30 and December 31, in Santiago or in Paris at the option of the holders of the bonds. The government reserves the right to make extraordinary amortisations after the year 1900. Drawings will take place half-yearly, in April and October, unless the bonds should be below par, when the amortisation will be effected by that purchase of bonds. —*Chilian Times*.—The new treaty of peace and commerce that has been signed in Santiago de Chile between the republics of Bolivia and Chile does not give the least hint with regard to the delivery to Bolivia of a port on the Pacific. There were rumors that Chile had compromised herself to grant the port of Arica, when that place came under her domain as the result of a pl-bisite, that should award her the perpetual ownership of Tacna and Arica, the two Peruvian provinces she now holds. But there appears to be some influence at work that has caused Chile to either null that promise or to defer the accomplishment to some future date. It is strongly suspected that Peru has enlisted the good offices of some friendly power that has intimated to Chile the desirability of giving fair play to Peruvian voters, and that no pressure shall be exercised to compel Peru to give her lawful territory. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.—We think the Methodist churches of North America were perfectly justified in bringing before the notice of his holiness the manner in which the civil law now almost universal is still overridden in various countries of South America. It is surely a scandal that in Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia it should still be necessary for Protestants to make what is practically a profession of the Roman Catholic faith before they can be legally married; and the remonstrance forwarded by the North American church deserved at least an acknowledgment by one who professes to desire the reunion of christendom. It is much too late in the day to bring about any such reunion by the maintenance of oppressive and vexatious laws; if any kind of reunion is to be possible—which we very much doubt—it is only reasonable to ask for some steps of concession by the predominant party. Of course we are apt to forget how largely the Pope's policy must be one of compromise; he has to make allowance for the ignorance and bigotry still existing in these countries, for which he is in no way responsible, but which cannot be uprooted in a day, and which cannot in all cases be directly opposed without a risk of alienating those who are in many ways faithful children of mother church. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

PROGRESSIVE JAPAN.

Japan is fully maintaining her reputation as the most self-reliant and enterprising nation of the East. Not only have the Japanese been always ready to take advantage of Western experience and industry, but when sufficiently educated in the use of imported mechanical appliances they have invariably done their best, and with a considerable degree of success, to manufacture the same class of machinery. For instance, commencing with importing mining machinery from England, through the intelligence of the agents that were sent abroad both by the government and private firms, they soon came to recognise that American mining machinery was superior in most respects to that made in England, and to-day it is twice as easy to sell such machinery of American make as it is to sell English. Not content with this, however, the Japanese are now manufacturing a considerable amount of mining machinery themselves, and with success. This, of course, applies only to the lighter forms, as their works are not yet of sufficient magnitude nor of the necessary equipment to turn out the heavier pieces.

It is quite evident that their ambitions go beyond this, and they propose to be independent of other countries in their requirements for ordnance and small arms, by the aid of their own mines, their own fuel and their own skill. The Japanese government has recently arranged for the establishment of a steel foundry in Japan with the firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., of London, on the following terms: The materials at present to be imported from England; not more than 20 per cent. of the workmen to be English, the balance to be Japanese; if a new arm is invented in England it is to be manufactured also at the Japanese works; a subsidy is provided for a stated number of years, at the expiration of which period the Japanese government will acquire the works by purchase. —*Kiul's*.

The production of coal in France in 1895 was 27,801,276 tons, an increase of \$37,151 tons compared with 1894.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfândega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf., HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. Garnet Brown & Co., GENOA,

B RASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Direcção Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 50.) (Caixa 183.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, and corners. Hamburg, Hamburg, [pounds].

M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.]

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazar Frères & Co., Paris, André Neuville & Co., Paris.

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.

and any other countries. Opens accounts current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

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Directors.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfândega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 950,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ld.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

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London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Item paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 350,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

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and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi and correspondents in ITALY.

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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

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From *The Times of Argentina*, Buenos Aires, May 1.
NEW AUSTRALIA.

Asuncion, April 19.

After living for some eight months the life of a New Australian, I return once again to civilisation: not, however, without regret, for the confinement and conventionalities of a town life go ill with one who has tasted the absolute liberty that is possible in the colony.

I shall miss the keen debates, the excitement of the open air meetings, with the barely-suppressed passions of the speakers, the rough, hearty vigor of life generally: perhaps, even the petty quarrels, jealousies and muttered growls that go to make up the daily round.

To have been an eye-witness, if not a participant in the many events that have taken place during the past few months, appears to me now as a very great privilege, from which I have learnt lessons I can never forget.

It may be that there are many of your readers quite unaware of the state of this colony and of its prospects, who are interested in the fate of its people, for are they not of the same race? So I will write as briefly and truly as possible what New Australia is doing, and in what direction it is going.

Yet it must be remembered that though I may give facts and figures satisfactory enough to the ordinary inquirer, there is something of far deeper significance than mere physical well or ill-doing to be noted. New Australia is an advance guard of the great world movement that is slowly, but surely changing the politics of every civilised nation, and how great soever a success it may be as a colony, the impulse it has given to thought must go on forever.

The lesson of self-government is being but slowly learnt by the people of the world; yet learnt it has to be if the human race is to make progress in happiness and wisdom, and co-related with that, the exercise of complete freedom by the individual, limited only by the equal freedom of his fellows.

All these lessons of government or liberty can only be learnt by conflict, and New Australia since its inception has been continually evolving from one state of turmoil to another. During the process of evolution, it improves, and will continue to improve as long as this mental activity lasts. Men and women are gradually developing their individualities as they can only do under conditions of perfect liberty.

Upon every one is thrown the strong glare of public opinion, nothing that is in them can remain long concealed. Whatever of good or bad they may have within them is forced to the surface, for each one is judged by his or her deeds alone, even if, as is often the case, these are in direct opposition to their spoken words.

As the present chairman truly remarked, many men have left New Australia worse men than when they first arrived there, and others again are superior. The same conditions that made a bad man worse, or a weak man weaker, are precisely those which go to make the good man better, the strong man stronger.

Nowhere could this truth be more clearly shown than in the colony, for some men who in the old country or under different conditions were reckoned to be upright and honest, never having had the temptation to be otherwise, have developed greed, selfishness and even worse phases of character; while other simple, unassuming men have developed a nobility and grandeur of mind that could never have otherwise been brought to light.

So much for the moral aspect of New Australia.

To the outside world, the colony is nothing more than a land company, registered in Asuncion under the title of the Sociedad Colonizadora Co-operativa Nueva Australia. There are eight elected shareholders, who hold all the property in trust for the people, but I have no doubt that in the near future it will be found advisable to make all the members shareholders, for the present system is cumbersome.

The affairs of the colony are directed by an elected board of management, who act through the chairman, (and by virtue of that office president of the sociedad) and a secretary, but financial matters are arranged by the president and a signatory director.

The internal working of the colony is based upon certain well defined principles, known to the world as "communism," but these principles broad as they are, have

been distorted into all sorts of strange restrictions, rules and regulations, so that communism, properly speaking, is unknown in the colony, and its principles are understood really by very few. The people are still suffering from the effects of eighteen centuries of so-called government, and they find liberty and freedom rather to a great a strain upon their faculties, with the result, only to be expected of course, that license reigns supreme, and true liberty is found only by those who can appreciate it.

The present population numbers roughly two hundred, living in five villages, of which the two extremes are ten miles apart, and the result is an enormous waste of time and labor, besides hindering co-operation. The sociedad holds a very large concession, which will be probably exchanged for the definite titles to a portion of the land, as new members will not join without the security of absolute possession.

The land chosen for settlement is about 100 miles from Asuncion, 70 by rail and 30 by road, and may be divided into three distinct classes:

1. *Campo*. This is grazing land, reckoned to be one of the finest in Paraguay, capable of running some 50,000 head.

2. *Esterio*. This is of little use at present, but could be drained and cultivated in the course of time.

3. *Monte*. There are large tracts of monte, forming perhaps one of the most valuable assets of the colony. Its potential wealth is at present an unknown quantity, and can only be fully utilized when the colonists have gained the necessary experience.

There are vast tracts of magnificent timber of all kinds, containing most of the woods for which Paraguay is justly famed.

There is no doubt that the colony possesses a splendid property, but which will require some years to fully develop. In the meantime the land is open to cultivation by members or non-members of the colony, and they can work singly or in co-operation as they think fit.

The following is a condensed balance sheet as of 31st January last, shewing the approximate value of the colony. The value attached to improvements is merely a book value, and only represents a fractional part of the real value of the labor employed. All the other estimates are placed as low as possible, with some items too low, I think.

	Assets
Sundry creditors \$ 118,50	Cash on hand \$ 354,
Capital account 95,272,76	Cash at bankers 6,43
	Sundry debts 229,21
	Stores on hand 1,713,32
	Stock on hand 29,230
	Plant 1,044,52
	Improvements 47,443,
	—
	\$95,383,26
	\$95,383,26

This represents but a title of the capital supposed to have been subscribed, but much of the history of New Australia is shrouded in mystery. The founders and prospectors of the colony have much to answer for; perhaps a day of reckoning will come; and it is to be hoped that justice may be meted out to those who have defrauded or otherwise made away with the resources of the colonists. That there has been fraud and deception, unfortunately there is no room to doubt. It would be interesting to learn for instance what has become of the proceeds of the *Royal Zar* and other property in Australia, and of the books of the old association, from the lips of that high-souled enthusiast William Lane, and also whence come the funds upon which this man Lane and his C-sine colonists are living. Of the business transactions of the colony the less said the better, for they reveal so much culpable negligence, so much sheer idiocy, that one is ashamed to think of them. That the colony

still exists after such shameful neglect and mismanagement, shews how strong it really is at bottom, and that only by some unforeseen calamity can it be prevented from rising out of its present state of poverty to a condition of independence.

It has lately passed through another severe crisis, shaking its very foundations. There was a deliberate attempt on the part of the old officials to break up the colony, only defeated after a severe struggle. I think myself that the old management saw clearly the disgrace that would forever attach itself to their names, and to cloak this in some measure from the outside world they attempted to rupture the colony so that the responsibility might be shifted upon the people as a whole. This is a charitable view of the case, for their actions admit of a far worse interpretation. The new officials

colony together, conduct affairs in a business-like manner, and face the questions and difficulties before them honestly and seriously. In a few words the present position is this, they are trying to concentrate their labor, tools and machinery and are being aided by the government to the extent of \$800 per month. They have a certain food supply for the coming year, and a good stock of cattle, horses, pigs, fowls, etc., always increasing in numbers and improving in quality. They have a great deal of dead work done, and sufficient ground cleared for immediate needs.

They are working hard towards the definite object of producing a revenue, and know pretty well what they have to do to obtain it. They are very short of clothes and will find difficulty in supplying themselves this coming winter. They require fresh blood and more capital, and want people who have made up their minds to build a home in Paraguay and settle there. The climatic and other natural conditions are as nearly perfect as could be, and altogether I have no hesitation in saying that once the present hardships are surmounted, New Australia will be a happy and flourishing community, with all the possibilities of developing the high aims and ideals with which it started.

Naturally, in the limited space available anything like a fully detailed report on New Australia is impossible. Those who wish to know more will find it in a complete report shortly to be published.

From *The Chilean Times*, April 22nd.

MORE PROOFS OF CHILIAN JURISDICTION OVER PATAGONIA.

It has already been stated in a previous article that one of the objects had in view in exhibiting the titles of Chili to Patagonia, is to show to the world the enormous sacrifice made by this country, under exceptional circumstances, some years ago. To the titles already adduced there now remain to be added those relating to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction exercised by Chili, from remote times, in the territory in question. On the eastern side of the Andes cordillera, in latitude 41° 15', or thereabouts, and at 537 metres above the sea-level, there is a large lake called Nahuelhuapi, which has on its northwestern extremity an island of from twelve to fifteen kilometres in length and from three to four in width. It was discovered by missionaries from Chili in 1610, and they established there a mission house which was destroyed by the Indians in 1655. Four years later the mission was reestablished, but this time on the island, by Father Nicolas Mascardi, who was killed by the Indians in 1663, while endeavouring to penetrate into the interior in quest of the fabulous "Ciudad de los Cesares." A royal decree of 1683, addressed to Governor Gairo, provided that the Jesuit missions established on the island and on the margin of the lake were subject to the jurisdiction of Chili, and that they were to be maintained out of the funds granted to the "reino" for religious objects. Another royal decree of May 11, 1697, ordered the creation of a general board of missions of the kingdom, to be presided over by the governor with the assistance of the bishop of Santiago. In 1699, the inspector-general of missions proposed the foundation of a mission "pasada la cordillera nevada." The proposition was submitted to the general board and was accepted, and the inspector-general was instructed to carry out the idea. This was done, and with such excellent results that in January, 1700, Governor Marin de Poveda was able to inform the Spanish monarch that the missionaries had penetrated into the interior of Patagonia. In November of the year just mentioned Marin de Poveda was succeeded in the governorship of the "reino" by Ibañez de Peralta. This functionary, on June 30, 1703, wrote his monarch that since his arrival in Chili it had not been found necessary to convocate the board of missions created by the royal decree of May 11, 1697, until a few days previously to his communication, when the board was convoked for the purpose of sending two missionaries among the Poyas Indians, which was done; and they were maintained out of the sustenance fund of the "reino." In a royal decree of February, 1713, the Spanish monarch gave his entire approval to everything that had been done in connection with the missions in question; and in another royal writ of the same date

are good men, working hard to pull the to the viceroy of Peru, there occur, in connection with the same matter the following words: "We have been pleased to confirm the mission called Mission of our Lady of Assumption of the Puelches and Poyas Indians in la provincia de Nahuelhuapi del reino de Chile, which the general board of missions of Santiago resolved to found."

The instance just quoted of Nahuelhuapi being called a province of Chili is not the only one that occurs in a royal document, as will be seen presently. In a royal decree of November, 1713, relating to the maintenance of the transandine mission in question, the Spanish monarch says to the oficiales reales de Potosí: "Atendidos el atraso i miserias experimentados i que esperamente los religiosos de la misión nombrada Nuestra Señora de la Asunción de indios Puelches i Poyas que nuevamente se ha vuelto a establecer en la provincia de Nahuelhuapi del reino de Chile, mando..." The words italicised occur further on in the same document thus: "... Como también lo que corresponde al sínodo de la que nivela i ultimamente se ha erijido i tengo confirmada de indios Puelches i Poyas en la provincia de Nahuelhuapi en dicho reino de Chile..." Nine years later the Jesuit missionaries petitioned that the stipend granted to them should be made payable in Lima instead of Potosí, and the king in a royal decree again calls that part of Patagonia in which the mission was situated "province of Nahuelhuapi in the kingdom of Chili." It follows, therefore, that the mission was held by the Spanish monarchs, the consejo de Indias, the governors of Chili, and the general board of missions to be situated in the "reino de Chile." After many years of heroic efforts on the part of the missionaries, the mission had a disastrous and deplorable end, and the fathers perished in retreating over the mountains. In 1764 Father Waiters submitted a plan to the Chilean authorities for the reestablishment of the Nahuelhuapi mission, the foundation of new missions in the southern archipelago, in the whole of Patagonia, in the Straits and in Tierra del Fuego. The governor of Chili assented to the foundation of certain missions, and he assigned to the fathers certain stipends, one of which was conditional, and was to be payable, in the words of the "real acuerdo" on the subject, "en los años en que se verificase entrada en la tierra firme para el Estrecho de Magallanes i naciones que la habitan, con tal de no hacerse ninguna sin expresa licencia de aquél superior gobierno (Chili)." The officers of the general audit office in Madrid in a report on the same subject, recognise the jurisdiction of the "reino de Chile" over Patagonia in the following words: "... Advertiendo siempre que el aumento de cién pesos en el sínodo se ha de entender en los años que, con licencia de aquél gobierno se verificase entrada en la tierra firme que va al Estrecho de Magallanes i no de otra manera." Father Waiters in his plan had proposed the establishment of a mission, and the erection of a fort for the protection of Spanish vessels, passing through the "Estrecho de Magallanes." The "contaduría de Madrid" was of opinion that the resolution of this matter corresponded to the "presidente i magistrados reales de aquél reino," and further on they add: "con todo no es despreciable la especie i sería importante prevenir lo conveniente al Presidente de Chile para que lo examine i dé cuenta a S.M.," which recognition of jurisdiction brings this article to a fitting close.

ABYSSINIA has been called the Prussia of Africa, and it is likely to largely influence the peace of Europe. In this event the character of the Negus, King Menelek, is worth analysis. He is brave, unscrupulous, but chivalrous, as permission to allow the beleaguered Italian garrison to walk out with all the honors of war demonstrated. His palace is thatched, like the houses in the street in which it stands, but it is full of quaint and varied ornaments, and much of its decoration is formed of a trellis work of the very latest rifles and guns, whilst jewels and costly fabrics are well arranged. He has his superstitions, and is afraid of the evil eye, spoons and monks—a very proper selection. For the last twelve years the one hobby of his life has been collecting arms. His army is of the class of the Zulu before Cetewayo's power was broken. His dress is a curious choice of the good points from eastern and western costume. His enormous Panama straw bespeaks the pampas and sound security against the sun. He wears a burnous like an Arab for freedom, but is underclad in a very English style.—*Kuhlzw.*

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Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m. on Saturday, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to treatment—whether in the ordinary or fever ward, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admission."

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BRITISH FEELING ON THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

(Rt. Hon. JAMES BRYCE in the February North American.)

The British people had not cared about the Venezuelan question because they had not known about it. Nobody had the least idea that your government considered the matter to be one of immediate and primary importance to America, justifying an ultimatum. That the Monroe doctrine could be deemed involved had not occurred to our minds. We have been accustomed to regard that doctrine as asserting the objections entertained by the United States to two things, viz.: the establishment of any new settlement of a European power in America, and the attempt to forcibly change by European arms the form of government which an American community has created. Even now, after reading what has been said by Mr. Olney and others in America, the Monroe doctrine, as enunciated by Monroe and expounded by American historians and publicists up till the last few months, seems to have no more application in this particular case than a dogma of theology or a position in mathematics.

A large part of the American public seems to give its sympathy to Venezuela rather than to British Guiana, and apparently only because Venezuela is called a republic. The notion that Great Britain is not a free country because the head of the state is not elected but (greatly to the convenience of a democratic people which has elections enough already) is selected by statute from a particular family according to a defined rule, must surely have long since disappeared from the United States. Yet the converse idea seems to linger that a community is free and self-governing because it calls itself a republic and its head a president. What a singular illustration of the power of a name? Like almost all the other "republics" of Spanish and Portuguese America (Chili is an exception), Venezuela is and has been for many years a military tyranny. Power, won by force and maintained partly by rifles and partly by money, has passed from one adventurer to another, with no freedom and no self-government as those things are understood in Great Britain and America. The civilization of these countries is of a low type. Their diplomacy is so wily and shifty that it is hard to maintain any diplomatic relations with them; and one of the difficulties we have had in settling this question with Venezuela is that negotiations have been interrupted by revolutions, and our foreign office could never count upon having that one dictator had appeared to agree to be accepted by the next. There is not a monarchy in western Europe, perhaps one might say in all Europe (excluding Turkey), that is not more free, more orderly, and more progressive than these mock republics; and it is not strange that the British colonists in the disputed territory, who have settled there in the belief that they were safe under colonist laws and administration, should feel alarmed at the risk of being turned over to such a government as that of Venezuela. American citizens would be the last to relish such a prospect for themselves.

I am not, however, arguing that American sympathy should go with the colonists on the ground of blood or of freedom—justice first. What has astonished us is that the mere empty name of "republic" should apparently have won much American sympathy for the state which is, in fact, the less free of the two, and the less like our own. So far from endeavoring to increase our influence as against the United States, on the shores of the gulf of Mexico or Caribbean sea, I believe that if the United States were presently to annex Guatemala, say, or Venezuela itself, Britain would look on with unconcern, so far as no treaty rights of her own were affected.

That, however, which has most astonished us is the disclosure of hostility to Great Britain in considerable sections of the American people. Those Englishmen who have travelled in America have of course been aware of the mischief your schoolbooks do in teaching young people to regard the English as enemies because there was war in the days of George III. Such Englishmen knew that as Britain is almost the only great power with which the United States has had diplomatic controversies, national feeling has sometimes been led to regard her as an adversary, and displays of national feeling often took the form of defiance. Even such travellers,

however, were not prepared for the language of the President and its reception in many quarters, while as to Englishmen generally, they could scarcely credit their eyes and ears. The average Englishman likes America far better than any foreign nation. The educated and thoughtful Englishman has looked upon your republic as the champion of freedom and peace, has held you to be our natural ally, and has even indulged in the hope of a permanent alliance with you, under which the citizens of each country should have the rights of citizenship in the other and be aided by the consuls and protected by the fleets of the other all over the world. The sentiments which the news from America evoked were, therefore, common to all classes in England. After a few days people began to understand that Congress was not to be taken as necessarily repudiating the whole people, and understood also that the first vibrations of the chord of national sentiment—a chord which responds in all high-spirited peoples when they are told that their honor is affected—might be different from the deliberate convictions of the citizens when there had been time to inquire whether either national honor or national interests were in danger. It came to be known that many who had declared approval of the President's message had not understood it to mean war, and that influential bodies regretted its tone, and that the Christian churches were pleading for peace and good-will. Thus the tension relaxed.

A shock has been given to public confidence, not only in the spheres of commerce and finance, but in other spheres also. A postponement, which may prove fatal, of the efforts of Britain to save the Armenian Christians from extermination has most unhappily followed. Nor are we entitled to assume that all danger is over, though some of us will not believe that a shot will ever be fired by either people against the other until it has been fired. But the results of the crisis will not have been wholly unfortunate if it leads us in Britain to study and comprehend better the lines upon which opinion is moving in the United States, if it rouses both people to try to eliminate any causes for reciprocal jealousy or offense which may be removable, and if it hastens the establishment of a permanent system of arbitration for the settlement of all grounds of difference between them.

Englishmen, many of whom would have no great dislike to a war with some other power (for there is a great deal of the pugnacity of Henry the Fifth's time left among us), are thoroughly pacific in this instance, and not merely or perhaps chiefly from prudence, but because they feel that a war with America would be a civil war, in which even victories could bring no glory. Englishmen have also, I think, an open mind on the boundary question. They have not yet locked into it, and they are prepared to do so with a wish to be fair. Passion has not yet been aroused, and will not be, except by the language of menace. Everyone desires that an honorable way out of the present difficulty may be found. If the same temper prevails on the other side of the ocean—as we trust and believe it does—that way will soon be found.

THE COFFEE EXPORT TAX.

Rio de Janeiro, 13th May, 1896.

The Editor of "The Rio News."

Sir.—Your notice that "twenty-nine firms of this city" have memorialized the state governments in favor of the guia project is misleading, no doubt unintentionally on your part. You omit to mention that the firms are all coffee commissaries, as stated in first line of the memorial.

It being notorious that this class derives, as a rule, considerable profit from present system of guias, you will understand the significance of even twenty-nine (or, to be exact, thirty-one) among the most important of the commissaries supporting a plan by which they sacrifice this source of profit, but secure great advantages for their customers the planters.

Asking you to excuse me for again troubling you, I am &c.,

W. NEWLANDS, Jr.

Would Mr. Newlands oblige us by explaining where and how the planter benefits by this proposed scheme? We can see where the commissaries benefit, but we are not quite so sure about the planter.—Ed. News.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 16th says that a slight earthquake shock had been felt at Cor-doba.

—There were 2337 births, 473 marriages, and 993 deaths in the city of Buenos Aires during the month of April last.

—It is said that new uniforms are now projected for the Argentine army. Something to spend money on, of course!

—It is announced that six more batteries of Krupp guns, of various calibres, have been shipped to the Argentine government.

—The Argentine senate approved on the 15th inst. the recent protocol celebrated between Argentina and Chile in regard to the boundary dispute.

—Among recent arrivals at Montevideo was the well-known naturalist Mr. Thomas Oldfield, head of the "Entomological" section of the British museum. He is making a special study of insects in Uruguay and intends visiting Brazil with the same object later on.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 17th says that the quarantine on Brazilian arrivals at Buenos Aires has been reduced to 48 hours. It had previously been reduced to 24 hours for all ports except Rio and Santos, against which the quarantine was 72 hours.

—Nine firms representing steamship companies whose vessels call at Brazilian ports, presented a petition to the Buenos Aires health board on the 28th ult. calling attention to the decrease of yellow-fever at Rio de Janeiro and asking for the suspension of quarantine on Brazilian arrivals.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 15th says that an epidemic of carbuncle has broken out among the cattle on some estancias in the interior of Uruguay. Great care should be taken by the Brazilian authorities to exclude such diseased cattle from those imported for consumption in this city.

—The Buenos Aires *Prensa* has finally resolved to oppose the protocol recently celebrated between Argentina and Chile and to oppose arbitration on any of the contested points. The *Prensa* apparently wants a war, an evil which would certainly result most disastrously to Argentina, even were the victory hers.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 15th inst. says that the police authorities have resolved to close all the shops dealing in second-hand articles, and that some proprietors have already been expelled from them. It is said that the police have evidence that these establishments are aiding in the thefts and rubberies which are going on in that city.

—The great tenor, Tamagno, once the opera season is over, intends, it is said, to go to Entre Rios in order to become acquainted with that part of the country and to rest from his theatrical work. It is very likely, so pleased is he with Argentina, that he will shortly become the proprietor of a large establishment in the camp of the province of Buenos Aires.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Someone in the Uruguayan republic is trying to make a few millions, all in a few days. To attain this, soundings are being taken in the Buceo bay, where the bark *Preciado* was sunk in 1780, having on board some millions of dollars' worth of gold and silver ingots. Treasure trove is scarce now-a-days and, therefore, what little there is known to be in existence is well looked after by speculators.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The minister of the interior will shortly issue a decree advancing to the agriculturists of Santa Fe, Cordoba and Entre Rios the sum of \$400,000 in which will be made through the branches of the Bank of the Nation in those provinces. This amount will be invested in wheat and instead which will be distributed to those applying for seed. They in return will sign a bill of nine months for the value received.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, May 5.

—The Buenos Aires *Prensa* says that while the moral effect will be good of the proposed international American tribunal, in relation to general questions, there are certain questions which each nation must decide for itself and which can not be left to the judgment of any outside party. The *Prensa* is still doubtful, perhaps, over that much abased sentiment called "honor."

—Ensign S. Ares of Brazil has just left for Montevideo. He came here principally with the object of surveying the drainage, water and sanitary works of Buenos Aires, as he is interested in the new works which are to be begun in Rio. He has quietly done his work and it is said that he admires our system which is certainly not the worst we could have. The projected sanitary works in Rio will be superintended by M. V. Peñéa, the actual vice-president and a noted physician. Mr. Soares will not reach Rio before June, when he will probably make a lengthy report of his visit.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, May 6.

—From the vicinity of Sunchales comes the news of the murder of an entire family of colonists. We do not suppose the murderers will be found, and even if they are it is not at all likely that they will receive any adequate punishment. In no province is the course of justice more scandalous than in Santa Fe, where protection to life and property is practically unknown. In a better year than the past, when the colonists are known to have money in their houses, we shall have a yet more ghastly list of murders. And the government will go easily on in its path of electoral frauds.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The police have sequestered from the South American Bank Note Company 53,000 lottery tickets which the company had printed for the lotteries of San Luis, Rioja and Buenos Aires. The manager contends that it was legal to do this because the lotteries were authorized by the provinces and can be sold there. However, he engagis not to do any such work in future. The law authorizing the national lottery prohibits under a penalty of \$500, or six months' imprisonment, the "introduction" and sale of the tickets of any other lottery. The question is whether the prohibition extends to the printing of the tickets.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

The persistent agitation for judicial reform which has been undertaken by the press generally seems to find an echo in Minister Bermudo; and to satisfy the public clamor he has announced his intention to obtain the approval of the senate for the reforms he presented to congress last year and which the deputies have already voted upon favorably. It is a pity that these reforms of Dr. Bermudo do not go to the very root of the evil and instead of multiplying judges multiplying their activity and diminishing the unnecessary waste of paper on all sorts of expedientes in the courts. His reforms will produce only a superficial change, as it is very likely that an increase of judges will mean only an increase of cost, an increase of expenses, clerks and supplies of paper, sealado, whilst the public will be as badly served as ever.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The British Hospital has issued its annual report, which shows progress in many ways. The number of patients treated in the hospital has increased from 1008 to 1136 in 1895, while outpatients have numbered 2245, as against 1900. For the better conduct of the hospital, especially with a view to the isolation of tubercular and enteric fever cases, a new surgical ward is required, as we mentioned last year. It is cheering to know that for this purpose the sum of \$1,916 gold and \$65,532 paper is now in hand, as against a total estimated cost of \$90,000. The income of the hospital for the year 1895 shews an increase over that for 1894 of \$1000 gold and \$5000 paper, but increased expenditure has been necessitated by the increased work, so that the year's working leaves a small deficit of \$246,34 gold and \$1,022,58 paper. We regret to observe that the hospital is to lose the services of Dr. Cruickshank, who has done good work during his two years' engagement.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, May 19th, 1896.

It is to be greatly regretted that the new sanitary commission has taken up that *lengol de aguas* controversy, as it will surely lead to the defeat of any practical measure for the immediate sanitation of this city.

Whether there is this prejudicial "sheet of water" under this city, or not, it must be admitted that there is much uncleanliness on the surface, and that this is the prime cause of our epidemics. Possibly Mr. Revy may be quite right about the harm caused by this substratum of saturated sand, but if we are to wait until expensive engineering works are established to drain and carry off these waters, the sanitary improvements desired will be long deferred. Whatever may be done with this drainage problem, it must be apparent to everyone that we must improve the water-front, the streets, and our tenement houses. We must have the filthy, disease-breeding shore-line of the Sude and S. Christovão districts filled in, and we must have the congested districts opened more to air and sunlight. While such plague-spots exist as those in Rua da Misericordia, which were so graphically described in the *Páiz*, it is absurd for any sanitary commission to waste its time over subsoil drainage discussions. Let us have these foul tenements cleansed, and let us have the filthy streets about them cleaned and repaired. Let us have the poor people properly housed and fed, and let us compel our apathetic sanitary inspectors, who inspect nothing but their pay, to visit their habitations regularly to prevent the accumulation of garbage or the practice of anything unsanitary. Rio de Janeiro has a very large percentage of ignorant people whose habits are anything but clean, and she has likewise a very large percentage of mercenary landlords who will do absolutely nothing to keep their buildings clean and in good repair. To prevent epidemics, therefore, constant supervision must be maintained and abuses must be prevented. These measures can be carried into effect at once, for they

require no plans and estimates. Let cleanliness be the first sanitary measure enforced, and we can safely guarantee an immediate improvement in our sanitary condition.

The protests of the liquor distillers and wine manufacturers against the new taxes are unquestionably entitled to consideration, but it should not be forgotten that they represent industries which can very well be taxed and restricted without public injury. The production and sale of rum benefits a limited number of planters, distillers and publicans, but beyond that it benefits no one. It is a source of crime, disease and poverty everywhere, and if high taxes can contribute anything toward a decrease in its use, then such taxes are abundantly justified. At any rate, the traffic should take care of all the evil it produces—the criminal, the sick and the pauper. It is essentially wrong and unjust that really beneficial industries and sober law-abiding citizens should be taxed for the support of the victims of so pernicious an industry as that of liquor production. Here in Brazil we find that even the humblest industry is being taxed beyond endurance for the support of the state, and we see no reason why the liquor industry should not pay its rightful share. Let the distiller and dealer pay in proportion to their capital and income what the humble boot-black pays in this city, and we shall be quite satisfied. As for the wine manufacturers, no tax can compensate for the injury they are doing. They are not making a pure and wholesome wine from the grape, but a vile decoction from rum and drugs. They have so filled the country with their poisonous compounds that outside a few shipping ports it has become almost impossible to procure a pure wine. They have made falsification a legitimate business, they have had the impudence to ask for protection, and now they have the hardihood to protest against the taxes levied upon their infamous industry! Let them protest! Ten contos a day would not repay the country for the injury they are doing. If our lawgivers can not find means to suppress them altogether, then let them be taxed. So too with tobacco and its manufactures. If we must have such vices, then let us not complain of the cost. It is better to pay heavily on what we smoke and drink unnecessarily, than upon necessary food and clothing.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

After a delay of eleven days, a quorum was finally secured on the 14th inst. and the 3rd session of the 2nd congress was declared open. On this occasion the President's annual message was read, being received with profound attention.

Owing to the great length of this message, we are able to give only the part relating to the financial state of the country. The greater part of the document will have but slight interest for our foreign readers, because of the purely local character of the subjects treated. The few exceptions relate to the controversies with Great Britain, France, Bolivia and Uruguay—all of which are described as approaching an amicable solution—to a congress of American republics, which the President cordially favors, and to the progress made in establishing proper quarantine stations along the coast.

In local matters, the President carefully avoids disputed questions and expresses his opinion only on those of a general character, in regard to which there can be no dispute. Among others, he recommends the extension of federal action to control epidemics, reforms in secondary and higher instruction, various judicial reforms, legislation on marital law and on federal intervention in the states, the revision of the electoral law, legislation on the loss and reacquisition of political rights, and in regard to the grant of aid to the states, reorganization of the national guard, the grant of bounties to volunteers, the reform or reorganization of various public departments and services including the military school, reforms in the service of introducing immigrants, improvements in the water-works service of this capital, provision for a census in 1900, restricting the favors granted as to admission of imported articles duty free, and above all a reform of the circulating medium. In regard to the financial state of the country, the President says:

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The financial situation continues to absorb the attention of the government.

I have persevered in the plan, which I had adopted, of loyally executing the law, reducing as

far as possible public expenditure and seeking to exercise a vigilant supervision over the collection of the revenue.

In spite of this administrative programme, which has everywhere proved efficacious in restoring the finances of the country, in spite of internal tranquility secured by the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul, thus eliminating a vast source of expenditure for the treasury and of disturbance for the nation, in spite of the government's having raised a large external loan, enabling it to withdraw from the market, which has been thus freed from the presence of a large purchaser of exchange, in spite of the government's having commenced the execution of its policy of redeeming the currency by the withdrawal of 30,000,000 from circulation, exchange, to the establishment of every one, has fallen to a rate that perplexes all who are acquainted with the great resources of the country.

Although it is true that in the last few months importers, increasing their orders, have found it necessary to come into the market for a greater amount of exchange, and although the coffee crop was not large and the receipts have been really small, there is, nevertheless, no doubt that under these circumstances the value of our exports has been such as not to warrant so great a decline in the rate of exchange.

During the year 1895 there were shipped at this capital for foreign countries 2,763,727 bags of coffee and at the port of Santos 4,194,583, this quantity alone representing the official value of 279,177,016 reis.

In the same year the state of Piauí exported 15,398,257 kilogrammes of rubber. These isolated facts show that, while in 1895 commercial transactions were not large and there was even perhaps some depression in trade, the exchange rate fell far below its natural level, thus failing to represent correctly the economic condition of the country. You, nevertheless, comprehend to what extent the life of the nation is disturbed by so low a rate and what sacrifices the treasury is obliged to make in order to fulfil its engagements abroad.

This situation demonstrates that there is not yet entire confidence in the credit of the country and that it is necessary to combat the causes from which such a situation originated and by which it is maintained.

Our ordinary revenue is insufficient to cover our expenses, which are constantly swollen by appropriations voted for sundry purposes, and consequently there have accumulated deficits, which have to be overcome by means of loans which constitute a burden of a different character and indeed the liabilities of the treasury.

A good budget voted in time and thoroughly economical is the greatest necessity of the moment, since to establish an equilibrium between the public revenue and expenditure should be the constant aspiration of Brazilians.

You know that among the causes that have most contributed to disturb our financial situation, leading to heavy loss to the nation and to severe and detrimental criticism on the present system of government, through the influence which it exercises on the popular mind, the most important and most conducive to the depression of the rate of exchange is that which arises from disorder in the circulating medium in consequence of the excessive issues of the banks.

To the measures already decreed for the withdrawal of paper money from circulation it is necessary to add others forming a plan capable of producing the great effect of regulating the circulation.

As a creditor of the Banco da República, which cannot rapidly pay its debt without endangering its very existence, the union has a valuable right at its disposal and can, I am sure, there find sufficient means for applying to the gradual redemption of the paper money without increasing the liabilities of the treasury, and without disturbing the circulation by sudden changes.

By assuming at the same time the responsibility of the bank issues and transferring to the treasury the respective deposits the government will be prepared to hasten redemption at the proper opportunity by means of the bonds withdrawn from circulation.

In this suggestion there is, as you see, a sure resource which acts independently of the budget laws voted by congress—the debt of the Banco da República and the respective interest on one hand, and, on the other, the amount of the bonds representing the deposits made as a security for the notes issued.

If these bases or others suggested by your wisdom and experience are adopted and if the resources which they offer are strengthened with those which may be obtained from the budget as soon as the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure shall have been established, the circulation within a period comparatively short may be reduced to reasonable proportions.

So great is the importance which both at home and abroad is justly attached to monetary circulation that a redemption scheme displaying the government's intention of returning to a specie circulation, which is the desideratum of all well-constituted governments, will contribute to improve and strengthen our credit.

The revenue collected in the fiscal year of 1895, as shown by the data contained in the respective synopsis, amounts to 257,887,647\$563. Adding to this sum that of 32,663,249\$618, at which by a proportional calculation is estimated the amount of the balance sheets not yet received at the treasury, we have 290,550,827\$181.

To this sum we add the receipts of the additional half-year, calculated in view of the amount collected in the corresponding period belonging to the previous fiscal year (10,174,399\$878), we shall have 300,725,297\$639 or, including the net amount of deposits, estimated at 19,273,197\$883, the sum of 319,998,494\$942.

The revenue having been estimated at 270,195,000\$, an amount which will thus have probably been collected exceeds it by 49,860,494\$942. The expenditure for the fiscal year had been estimated at 275,691,675\$583, but appropriations not contained in the budget were made to the amount of 69,593,682\$225, swelling the total to 345,195,352\$813.

But, since of these appropriations only 60,339,914\$44 belong to 1895, the sum of 1,007,200\$833 being for 1893 and that of 8,156,566\$240 for

1894, the amount of the expenditure is reduced to 336,031,585\$732.

Accordingly by this calculation the revenue, including the net amount of deposits, which is 19,273,197\$883, amounts to 319,998,494\$942 and the expenditure to 336,031,585\$732, leaving a deficit of 16,033,090\$790.

Deducting from the revenue the amount of the deposits included therein, the deficit rises to 35,306,288\$673.

It is probable, however, that it will not be so large, for the whole of the sums included in the budget and in the special, extraordinary and deficiency appropriations, to which I have referred, will not, if it is supposed, be expended.

For 1896 it is impossible to determine what amount of revenue will be collected.

To avoid the increase in the dates established by law No. 359, of December, 1895, the entries of imports at the custom-house were large in the first quarter. It is ascertained, however, that the customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro for April are about 2,000,000\$ less than those of the corresponding month of the previous year.

This decrease, it is true, may be compensated by the collection of the increased taxes, which in the 1st quarter was not effected in relation to the merchandise which left shipping ports before and up to March, 1895.

Taking, however, as a basis the revenue collected in the quarter from January to March, to the amount of 80,250,000\$, and estimating at the same sum each of the three following quarters, we have for these the sum of 240,750,000\$, or 321,000,000\$ for the whole year.

Adding to this sum that which will probably be collected in the additional half-year, if we estimate it by the amount collected in the corresponding period belonging to 1894, we have 331,174,399-\$878, which is 18,459,600\$122 less than the sum of 349,634,000\$ estimated in the last budget, if we deduct 5,000,000\$ at which was estimated the net amount of deposits.

These estimates may be exceeded in view of the large coffee crop, which will have a favorable effect on commercial transactions and on the rate of exchange.

Notwithstanding the increase in the revenue and the resources obtained by means of the last loan, everything requires that there should be the utmost prudence in voting expenses and the utmost care in the use of the appropriations voted.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 14.—Senate.—The senate elected its officers and standing committees. The vote for president *pro tem.* was as follows: Manoel de Queiroz, 24; João Pedro, 13; Leopoldo de Almeida, 2; blank, 1. Batão do Ladrão asked to be excused from serving on the marine and war committee; but the senators, notwithstanding his insistence, refused to comply with his request.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A boundary dispute seems to have arisen between the states of Bahia and Espírito Santo.

—It is said that the S. Paulo monarchists will have candidates in the field in the elections of next October.

—The head quarters of the second military district, which had been transferred from Pernambuco to Ceará, have been reestablished at the former place.

—The Santa Agneta small-pox hospital at Pernambuco had 130 patients under treatment at the end of April. There were 6 deaths during the month.

—A new theatre is under construction at Piracicaba, S. Paulo. It will have a seating capacity for 1,300 persons and will be named after the composer Carlos Gomes.

—It is said that the 13th was not celebrated with much animation at Campinas. Very naturally! The liberation of the slaves was not altogether popular in that district.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 12th inst. says that counterfeit state bonds have made their appearance in that city. There seem to be counterfeits without number throughout Brazil.

—Advices from the Rio Grande frontier report an unusual activity among the federalists, and it is said that they are preparing for some kind of demonstration as soon as the winter ends.

—We are in receipt of two new dailies from the state of São Paulo—the *Gazeta da Tarde* of Santos, and the *Município* of Rio Claro. Both are devoted largely to local affairs and deserve a long lie and all prosperity.

—During the first three months of the current year there were 1,776 deaths from infectious diseases in the city of São Paulo, viz.: January 570, February 519, March 687. Of these pulmonary consumption caused the largest number of deaths.

—From the 1st to the 8th inst. there were 23 deaths in the town of Cass. Branca, São Paulo, of which 15 were from yellow-fever. On the 11th inst. there were 26 patients under treatment in the place, of which 20 were in the isolated hospital.

—According to the report of Professor Fuertes on the sanitation of Santos, says the *Commercio de São Paulo*, it is considered essential, (1) to establish quarantines, (2) to sanitary the dwellings, (3) to improve the present water supply, (4) to extend and improve the roads, (5) to establish drainage canals, (6) to create a service for the removal of garbage, and (7) to renew the pavements. The estimate on these improvements was \$2,700,000. Feeling itself unable to meet the whole expense recommended, the state government decides to do nothing. It is forgotten that these improvements can be carried out singly and separately.

—A newspaper, called *A Zagaia*, published at Taubaté, S. Paulo, was attacked by four men a few days ago, and after an exchange of ineffective shots with the editor, took possession of the place and completely upset it, scattering the type, breaking the furniture, destroying the books, etc.

—In S. Paulo on the 11th inst. Guilherme Falcone, a police detective, was tried for the murder of João Bressane, committed last September, and was found guilty and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. The trial, which had excited much interest, was largely attended and lasted till midnight.

—The *Diário de Campinas* calls attention to the enormous quantity of garbage which has lately been removed from the streets and houses of that city. Of course if the people and the city government will not observe even a rudimentary principle of hygiene, then they must submit to the consequences.

—The senatorial election in Pernambuco has resulted in the selection of Deputy Rosa e Silva, the federal candidate. An election will now be necessary to fill the vacancy in the chamber caused by this deputy's election to the senate. With such a system, elections are simply intermittent. It is becoming an abuse.

—The São Paulo papers are criticising the telegraph service, and with good reason. They are never certain of receiving their telegrams, and almost every other day they are compelled to announce that their customary late telegrams ("ultima hora") had not been received at the hour of going to press.

—São Paulo continues to furnish us with an exceptional list of criminal occurrences—murders, assaults, burglaries and thefts. Late the confidence operator has been at work and has been strangely successful at the old *conto do vigário*—the trick of inducing a man to put his money with the thief for safe keeping.

—The municipal judge of Niehoffer has decided that he is incompetent to order the delivery of the municipal building and archives of that city to the former municipal chamber. This chamber, he says, must apply to that which has possession of the building and archives and in case of a refusal appeal to the governor of the state.

—We are indebted to the São Paulo Athletic Club for a complimentary card to the club's grounds for the current season, for which the secretary will kindly accept our best thanks. The activity of the São Paulo and Santos cricketers is worthy of all praise and encouragement, and we shall be glad not only to see the wicket drop but to make a record of it likewise.

—The *Gazeta da Tarde* of Santos learns that the municipal council of S. Luiz do Paraitinga has resolved to impose a tax of \$2,000 on every death, and 200\$000 on every marriage. It is said that the young people are now going elsewhere to get married. The tax on the dead is less than here in Rio, however, as the officials here are refusing to make certificates for less than \$3,000.

—The governor of São Paulo, it is said, will address a message to the state assembly asking for measures to secure sanitary improvements for the whole state. This is right, but if it leads to heavy expenses without an effort to carry into execution the measures recommended, as was the case with the surveys and plans prepared by Professor Fuertes, then perhaps it will be better to save the money for drugs, disinfectants and coffins.

—During the second fortnight of April there were 112 deaths in the town of S. Simão, state of São Paulo, of which 81 were victims of yellow-fever. From the 1st to the 6th inst. the epidemic caused the death of 32 more. It appears to be exceptionally virulent in that place. According to recent advices, some of the more humane citizens of the town have organized a "red cross" society for the purpose of extending aid to those suffering from fever.

—With regard to the loss of the British bala, *Primrose* the Rio Grande papers state that the ship grounded on the morning of the 4th inst. The master appears to have either misunderstood or disregarded the signals. The steamer *Cocho Neto* at once went out, but found that the vessel had sprung a leak. The master and crew, except two, were then taken off. On the following day, several trips were made for the purpose of removing the sails, tackle and all other movable property.

—At a place called Monte-São, in Minas Gerais, a fatal disease is said to be prevalent among the cattle, causing their death in 24 hours. Calves are said to die within six to eight hours. Dogs eating the flesh of the dead animals die immediately. A correspondent relates that on the 15th ult. two women drank some milk, from which they died, one in 12 hours, the other in 15 hours. It would be well for the sanitary authorities to inquire into this matter very carefully, for even the Minas cheese coming from that locality might be infected.

—A Pará telegram of the 14th announces the arrival there of the composer Carlos Gomes. He was in a very weak state and was barely able to speak. He was at once removed to the residence specially prepared for him and several physicians were in attendance. Subsequent advices state that the patient is suffering from a disease of the tongue which is now beyond the surgeon's skill. His condition is grave, and all that his friends can do is to administer to his comfort for the brief period of life which remains to him.

—On the 10th April a group of liberty-loving and law-abiding jacoblins attacked the printing-office of the *Diário* in Curitiba, Paraná, and completely destroyed it. The *Diário* had only just come out as a monarchist organ, but the anarchist citizens objected. The police interfered just too late to save the office, and have since been unable to identify any of the persons engaged in the assault.

—A telegram of the 16th inst. from Montevideo alludes to signs of another revolution impending in Rio Grande do Sul. It is possible that this may be founded on the assertions made by the *Editor*, but at all events no one can fail to see that there is always danger of a revolution so long as such high-spirited people as the Rio-Grandenses are deprived of the right of self-government. It is to be hoped, in the interest of the whole

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

1890, 191 and 192 to 1893, '94, '95 and '96. This old established match was played on May 10th. The old stagers were short of Messrs. Tross and Richards, consequently were very weak in bowling, and if it had not been for our old friend Bobby Sandall blossoming out as a bowler we really think that "the old us" would have been fielding yet.

1893, ETC.

R. C. Lloyd,	b. Elworthy.....	2
O. Wilmet,	b. Tweedie.....	13
J. Crossland,	b. ".....	13
J. W. Macfarlane, I. b. w.,	b. Elworthy.....	6
C. Stock, referee,		28
H. Estill, c. Kennedy,	b. Elworthy.....	30
R. M. Clarke, run out,		3
A. Smith, not out,	b. Sandall.....	15
A. C. Wilson,	b. ".....	1
J. Jones,	b. ".....	1
E. Everill,	b. ".....	1
J. Thomson,	b. ".....	5
Extras		16
Total.....		131

1890, ETC.

E. O. Broad, c. Macfarlane,	b. Wilmet.....	1
E. Tweedie,	c. and b. ".....	5
G. Kennedy,	b. ".....	5
R. Elworthy,	b. ".....	5
J. A. Cross,	b. Lloyd.....	24
H. Birn, c. Thomson,	b. Estill.....	7
H. Barton,	b. ".....	5
F. Gepp, run out,	b. Estill.....	5
R. Sandall,	b. Everill, b. Lloyd.....	2
F. J. Colbourne, c. Everill,	b. Wright, not out,	1
Extras		14
Total.....		50

CRICKET AT SÃO PAULO.

NORTH & SOUTH.

This match, the third of the season's fixtures, was played on the 3rd inst. and resulted in a victory for the "North" eleven, as shown by the following score :

SOUTH.

T. Padney, c. Baumgardner,	b. Miller.....	7
E. W. L. Theobald,	b. Biomeley	6
G. K. Stewart,	b. King.....	1
H. Stewart,	b. Miller.....	1
W. Rule,	b. Miller.....	1
T. H. Christy,	b. Miller.....	0
H. J. Moseley, c. Voris,	b. Biomeley	0
F. Sparks,	b. King.....	0
C. Barrett, run out,	b. Miller.....	12
C. A. F. Turnley, not out,	b. Miller.....	12
P. Hammond, run out,	b. Miller.....	1
Byes 9, wide-balls 1.....		10
Total.....		49

NORTH.

P. Crewe, c. Barrett,	b. Rule.....	11
J. Biomeley,	b. Sparks.....	7
J. H. Wood,	b. Rule.....	7
C. Miller, not out,		1
H. King,	c. and b. Theobald.....	2
H. Oliffahan, c. H. Stewart,	b. ".....	2
H. Crook, st. Barrett,	b. ".....	2
C. Goodier,	b. ".....	2
W. Pledger,	{ to bat.	2
J. V. Voris,		2
L. G. Baumgardner, Byes		2
Total.....		61

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A telegram of the 12th inst. states that at Bagé the *Primrose* and the *Primrose* had a long interview with Gen. Silviano Tavares. In this interview the latter is reported to have declared that he and his friends ask for security in the exercise of all their civil and political rights, including that of suffrage. On his part, the President declares in his message that he has exerted himself to enforce respect for constitutional guarantees. But it is a well-known fact that his efforts, whatever they may have been, have not been successful, and this seems to recognise, for he adds that reorganisation must result from the slow action of time. In the meanwhile, however, the outrages continue and new causes are daily added to those already existing, which lead the Rio-Grandenses to doubt the efficacy of peaceful measures for the redress of their wrongs.

River Plate papers confirm the telegraphic report, which we published in our last issue, of the opening of one of the mail-bags carried from Rio Grande to Montevideo by the steamer *Irte*. The seals on the large bag containing the one which had been opened were intact, and this seems to leave no doubt that the crime was committed at one of the post-offices in the state of Rio Grande. A telegram of the 11th inst. from Porto Alegre reports that another mail-bag from Quaray containing letters for the commander of the district, has also been surreptitiously opened.

It is stated that in Porto Alegre there will shortly be a meeting of the principal leaders of the opposition.

Bandits are reported to be committing depredations in the vicinity of S. Borja, and many frauds are said to have been recently discovered in the customhouse at Porto Alegre.

A telegram of casillista origin accuses a body of federalists of having made an attack on a business house at Bagé.

It is thought that ex-Minister Antônio de Faria will be the autonómist candidate for the office of intendente of Porto Alegre.

Júlio de Castilhos is said to be preparing to increase the strength of his army.

A telegram of the 16th inst. from Montevideo alludes to signs of another revolution impending in Rio Grande do Sul. It is possible that this may be founded on the assertions made by the *Editor*, but at all events no one can fail to see that there is always danger of a revolution so long as such high-spirited people as the Rio-Grandenses are deprived of the right of self-government. It is to be hoped, in the interest of the whole

country, that, in the event of another outbreak, the government of President Prudente de Moraes will not adopt the fatal policy of upholding Castilhos, which under the calamitous rule of Marshal Floriano Peixoto led to such deplorable loss of life and treasure. To interfere for the purpose of forcing the Rio-Grandenses to submit to the sway of a detested tyrant would be an act of glaring inconsistency on the part of the President, who in his message describes with glowing enthusiasm the benefits of state autonomy and who asserts with the appearance of sincere conviction that the people of the states will never consent to be ruled by the central government.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A cargo of 16 Baldwin locomotives, valued at \$220,000, left Philadelphia, U. S. A., on April 10th for Libau, Russia. These locomotives were built for the new Siberian railway, and are constructed to burn either coal or petroleum.

The receipts of the Moçambique lines last year aggregated 13,285,323\$522, and the expenditure \$8,277,747\$74, showing a surplus of \$4,057,548\$767. The receipts were over 3,000,000\$ in excess of those of 1894, and the surplus showed an increase of something over 2,077,000\$. The company is now operating 1,071 kilometres of road.

—The annual general meeting of the Rio Claro (São Paulo) Railway Co. was held in London on the 21st ult. Although the company owns and operates no railway, having sold its line to the Paulista company, the interest on the debentures received from the sale, and some other small revenues, enabled it to pay the interest on its debenture obligations and a dividend for the year of 14 per cent.

—The *Journal do Comércio* is informed that through Mr. Mawson the English creditors of the Leopoldina railway have offered to raise £12,000,000 for the purchase of the road. Of this sum £6,500,000 will be applied to the payment of European debenture-holders, £1,500,000 to repairing the road and replenishing the rolling-stock, and the rest to the payment of Brazilian creditors. The government is required to guarantee for 20 years 4% interest on the £12,000,000, and at the end of 30 years the road is to revert to the government.

—The report of the directors of the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul railway for the year ended December 31st states that the gross receipts of the railway in Brazil have been Rs. 977,427\$5180, as compared with Rs. 670,752\$25265 for the previous year and with Rs. 747,253\$514 for 1893. The expenses in Brazil have been Rs. 1,160,750\$640, as compared with Rs. 931,329\$4320 in the previous year and with Rs. 1,029,253\$339 in 1893. The London expenses have been Rs. 2,310 in the previous year and with Rs. 1,304 in 1893. The total result of the year's running in Brazil and London has been a loss of £8,405, as compared with £10,436 in 1893. On August 25th peace was signed with the insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul, and the state has since remained in a quiet condition. The result has been a revival of business and an improvement in the earnings of the railway. On account of the continued low rate of exchange and the consequent increase in the price of all stores and necessaries, the board decided to apply to the Brazilian government for permission to raise the rates for the carriage of merchandise and animals over the company's system, and by a decree dated November 25, 1895, this permission has been granted. The increase sanctioned operates on a sliding scale; 6 per cent, being added to the tariffs for every penny the rate of exchange is below 20s. per milreis, down to 10s. necessary articles of food being exempted from this increase. The higher tariffs came into operation on January 1, 1896, and have thus far produced very satisfactory results. They do not appear to have interfered with the development of the country, as a larger traffic has actually been carried than before. The guaranteed interest has been paid by the government with the usual regularity. After payment of an interim dividend at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum, together with interest on the debenture stock due October 1, 1895, there remained a balance of £67,593, including a balance of £16,440 brought forward from the previous year. The sum of £29,018 having been paid for debenture interest due April 1, 1896, the available balance remaining is £37,672, out of which the directors recommend a further dividend for the second half of the year 1895 at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum, or 14s. per share, making, with the interim dividend previously paid, a total distribution to the year 1895 of 5½ per cent, and leaving a balance of £16,072 to be carried forward.

LOCAL NOTES

—The painting of the kitchen of the casa de denção cost 600\$000.

—We are indebted to his excellency the President for a copy of his annual Message to Congress. A synopsis and extracts from the same are published in another column.

—The *Journal of Sunday* says that the police are making inquiries in regard to an individual who is accused of frauds for over 60,000\$. The whereabouts of the accused are not known.

—Although Deputado Frederico Borges and Medeiros e Albuquerque reside in this city, the former, it is said, receives 700\$ for mileage and the latter 600\$. Of course it is *tudo para republica*.

—The government is in early with the army bill. The President asks for 1,200 students of the military schools, 200 of the school of sergeants, and 28,160 rank and file of all branches of the service.

—At the recent senatorial election there were two votes for Moreira Cesar and the same number for Leite de Castro. The four persons who cast those votes would be excellent subjects for an interesting psychological study.

The Italian minister, Count Magliano, left for Europe on the 16th inst., per French packet *Léopold*.

The *Journal do Commercio* of this morning says that the minister of foreign affairs has refused to send a copy of his report to that paper. Comment is superfluous. The minister is a public servant and has no right to make such discriminations.

It is stated that Deputy Bicic Filho is preparing, in the interest of the federal party, a bill for postponing to December the general congressional elections which should be held in October.

Governor Campos Sales only resigned his seat in the senate on the 15th inst. He was inaugurated governor of São Paulo on the 1st inst., and retained his position as senator from the 3rd to the 15th. Will he accumulate salaries also?

The reform colony at Dous Rios has only been open a very short time, and yet complaints are already on record against the officials connected with it. The chief of police has ordered an investigation into the abuses said to have been committed by an ex-soldier.

According to the cable General Baldissera has threatened to kill all the Tigrinos and Chomos which he captures in case the Italian prisoners are not delivered up within a specified time. This illustrates how a civilized nation makes war on barbarians!

We do not assert that José Carlos and his fellow deputies have failed to prepare an attractive programme for the amusement of the respectable public; but they will find, we suspect, that the wind has been taken out of their sails by the students of the Polytechnic school.

On the day before the recent senatorial election the press informed us that the constitutional party of the parish of S. Christovão had selected Dr. Barata Ribeiro as its candidate. In that parish Dr. Barata Ribeiro received five votes, which shows that the constitutional party is very strong.

It must be noted that there has been an unusual number of assaults, murders and accidents in this city within the past fortnight. Almost every day the press records some violent crime, but beyond the bare record very little is said. Surely the well-being of society demands something more than this!

Inasmuch as the Chilean and Argentine police have resolved to close up the shops which deal in second-hand articles, which are generally nothing more than deposits for stolen property, we may soon expect to see the police of this city and of São Paulo doing the same. And it will not be an unwise step either.

The official report for the first half of April gives 1,122 deaths, 629 births and 78 marriages. There were 15,973 port arrivals and 10,814 departures. Of the deaths, 296 were from yellow-fever, a very marked decline from the 490 of the preceding fortnight.

The minister of war, in his report, says that the number of troops stationed on the frontier of Paraná is insufficient. Why does he not reinforce them with troops now stationed in this city and in Rio Grande do Sul? From both of these places they can be very well spared.

Friday night last a man named Salvador Dias was beaten and strangled to death by a tenant, named Alexandre Coelho, at No. 52 Rua Duque de Saxe. The crime was one of exceptional ferocity and brutality, and it is to be hoped that the penalty will be equally severe.

A burglar was shot and killed early in the morning of Friday last while breaking into a tailor's shop in Rua General Pedra. The proprietor, who did the shooting, at once went to the police and surrendered. The burglar was afterwards identified as an ex-marine.

Owing to the unsanitary and dilapidated condition of the place the quartel on the Morro de Santo Antonio is to be abandoned. The building is that of the old monastery, which is not only badly suited for its present purposes, but is lacking in many things necessary to health and comfort.

It is announced that the government will not take over the Friburgo palace until the Banco da República has executed all the required repairs, alterations and furnishing. This service will be under the direction of Dr. Afonso Reis, and four months will be required for it. The President has

On last Friday, at 4:30 p.m., a policeman discharged three chambers of his revolver at a man on Rua Visconde de Itaína, severely wounding him. It is stated that the man had attempted to collect an account from the policeman. It is full time that these policemen should be deprived of their revolvers.

It has been decided by Glycerio's federal party that the general congressional elections shall be postponed to December 15th, and a bill has already been introduced for that purpose. Evidently the patriotic representatives who belong to that party have made up their minds to prolong the present legislative session for a month or two.

On Tuesday last on Rua Lins de Vasconcelos, in Engenho Novo, in a quarrel over the collection of the price of a cart and mule sold by Francisco Penteado to José Brando da Silva, Edwin Drysdale Filho and José de Moraes Figueiredo were killed. After the murder was committed Brando succeeded in effecting his escape, but two of his accomplices were arrested.

A fire broke out in the central offices of the City Improvements Co. on the evening of the 14th inst., but was fortunately subdued before any great harm was done. It was believed to have originated from the telephone wire, which had apparently come in contact with the wire of the electric tram line. Great care should be exercised in isolating these dangerous wires.

There were 436 deaths from yellow-fever in this city during the month of April, according to the daily burial reports. This gives an average of 14.5 a day, against an average of a little over 31.5 a day in March. The total number of deaths, according to these reports, from November 1st to April 30th was 2,855. From May 1st to May 15th, inclusive, the deaths numbered 87, or an average of 5.4 a day, which indicates a very satisfactory decrease in the epidemic.

Our readers will be interested to know that an agent of the celebrated "Century Dictionary" is now here and is canvassing the city for that important work. Later on he will visit São Paulo and Santos.

Although congress was opened on the 14th, the chamber was unable to organize on the 15th and 16th for lack of quorum. It is more than a shame that the deputies should trifle with their duties in this manner. If they have so little consideration for their companions and duties, then measures should be taken to punish them for so gross a disregard of their obligations.

Congress having opened, Gen. Pires Ferreira has resigned his post as director of the arsenal of war in order to take his seat in the senate. The transfer was made on the 14th. It is true that congressmen draw pay from the 3rd inst., the date fixed by law for the opening of the session, then there must have been an accumulation of salaries, which is supposed by some to be prohibited.

The defeat of João Pedro, who was president *pro tem.* of the senate last year, was the result of a caucus of senators belonging to the federal party. It appears that João Pedro is not considered to be in perfect harmony with the party. The general congressional elections are to be held this year, and Glycerio evidently thinks that if struggling is allowed, he will not be able to keep his followers together.

We regret to note the death of Senator Cristiano Benedicto Ottoni, which occurred suddenly at the Hotel Victoria Sunday at 11 p.m. The deceased was 85 years of age and still took an active part in public affairs. He has been connected with many important interests, both political and industrial, and was one of the first promoters of the Dom Pedro II railway. He was a native of Minas Geraes and represented the state of Espírito Santo in the senate.

The senatorial election in this city on the 13th inst. resulted in the choice of Deputy Thomaz Delfino to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Aristides Lobo. The new senator is known principally for his advocacy of the ideas of the Jacobins, and he can not therefore be a fair representative of the commercial metropolis of the country. Barely a tenth of the voting population took the trouble to vote. Another election will now be necessary to fill the vacancy caused by his promotion.

An error in "make up" last week placed several of our local news items in the River Plate section, much to our chagrin. We had no wish to move the Methodist church to the River, nor to burden our neighbors with the row among the Polytechnic students, but it was apparently done nevertheless. Another error in the same column separated our comment on the last item, relating to the *Espanha* of Montevideo, so that our readers must have wondered what had happened to us.

On the morning of the 15th some thieves broke into the N. S. da Conceição church, in Rua Maiques de Vicente, and robbed the sacristy and altars of all their valuable. They broke open the alms boxes, carried off all the candlesticks and sacred vessels, and then broke up many articles which they could not carry away, such as crucifixes, etc. It is observed that they were punished for their sacrilege and impurity by failing to find values stored there of greater importance than what they carried away.

The passengers who left Petropolis for this city at 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday found on reaching Mauá that no boat was ready to receive them. Two boats were lying there, but neither had its fires lighted. After waiting three quarters of an hour they were informed that the ferry boat which had been expected could not come, and that it was impossible to get up steam on either of the two boats lying at Mauá. The station master then proceeded to arrange for them a special train, which left Entrecampos at 7 o'clock and reached S. Francisco Xavier at 8:15.

On Wednesday last the mails of two steamers, one from England, the other from the south, were delivered at the postoffice early in the morning. It was a holiday, and also an election day, consequently the postoffice was closed at 1 p.m. Instead of dispatching the mails quickly, the post-office clerks did practically nothing. We received one letter and no newspapers from Europe, and not a thing from the south. Even on Thursday the mails were not at all distributed until afternoon. Surely something is radically wrong with the management of this important department. The public pays enough for its support to warrant good service, but instead of this it receives only neglect and inattention.

Complaints have been so often made about the post-office that it seems idle to repeat any more of its blunders, but a São Paulo subscriber sends us the proofs of one which is too good to be ignored. We have before us the envelope of a letter mailed in Paris in June 1892 and addressed very clearly to our subscriber at "Rua São Bento 41, em São Paulo, Brasil." The address is as clear as though it had been printed, and yet it only reached its destination a few days ago, or nearly two years after it started out on its pilgrimage. Among the postmarks on this envelope is that of "Cherála, 6 Maio, '96." What it was doing there, only a po-toffice employee could know. Finally someone wrote on it, "devolvida seu destino," and then it came back to São Paulo.

According to the *Gazeta de Notícias* there are 45,000 voters in the federal district, and yet at the senatorial election held on the 13th inst., the winning candidate, Dr. Thomaz Delfino, is credited with the highest count with only 3,679 votes, a great part of which is said to be fictitious. Of the votes thus counted for him 2,405 belong to the 3rd district, which has acquired an enviable celebrity for fraudulent elections, especially at Santa Cruz, Campo Grande and Guarapuava, which gave him 1,255 votes. Rangel Pestana, according to the highest count, received 821 votes and the number of scattering votes was 43, which makes a total of 4,533. This number corresponds to about one-tenth of the total number of voters and, if the fictitious vote is deducted, to a considerably smaller fraction. In view of the foregoing it is our opinion that, while the immediate result is favorable to Thomaz Delfino, inasmuch as it gives him a seat in the senate, the ultimate result is favorable to the monarchists.

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The reconstruction and repair of Fort Lage, at the entrance to this harbor, has been begun. A fortification has also been commenced at a point called Iraibuhy.

Masses were said yesterday at the S. Francisco de Paula church for the sons of Naval Constructor Capt. Trajano Augusto de Carvalho, Alvaro de Carvalho and Arthur de Carvalho, officers of the *Graciosa*, who were barbarously murdered in Santa Catharina by troops of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, under the command of Col. Moreira Cesar. These gallant young officers, when their vessel was disabled, retired with the commander, Capt. Alecrimino de Alencar to the interior of the state of Santa Catharina, but afterwards decided to return to S. Francisco, with the hope of finding a vessel leaving for the River Plate. They fell into the hands of their savage enemies and were sent to the fort of Santa Cruz near Desterro, where they were shot without trial. Their father was arrested in this city and for many months incarcerated in a convict prison. Their brother, a naval cadet, was wounded in the fighting in this port, which he left in March, 1894, with Saldanha da Gama on board one of the Portuguese war vessels. The masses were largely attended, the church being full of sympathizing friends and of others who availed themselves of the opportunity to show their horror and detestation of the heinous crime which thus deprived the Brazilian navy of two of its most promising *feitores*.

On Wednesday last at 8 o'clock p.m., in response to a call from Deputy Glycerio, over 50 deputies met in one of the halls of their chamber and proceeded to take into consideration several questions that were brought to their notice by that deputy. One of these questions related to the choice of officers of the house, and it was decided that Deputy Arthur Rion should be elected to the chair. It was also decided that Deputy Glycerio should continue to be leader of the members belonging to the *partido republicano federal* and that he should be empowered to designate the other officers of the house and the members of the standing committees. These questions being settled, Deputy Glycerio reminded the meeting that in a recent speech in S. Paulo he had declared in favor of financial retrenchment and that, in his opinion, the best method of arriving at the desired result was to eliminate from the general budget all appropriations for local purposes. The meeting having expressed its concurrence in his views, it was next proposed by Belisario de Souza that Glycerio himself should form part of the budget committee of the chamber of deputies. Deputies Lins de Vasconcelos, Montenegro, Guanabara and Timóteo da Costa opposed this suggestion, which, however, was supported by the whole of the delegation from the state of Rio de Janeiro and by several deputies from the states of Minas Geraes, Espírito Santo, S. Paulo, Bahia and Mato Grosso. Deputy Glycerio said that he doubted his ability to conciliate the duties of leader with those of member of the budget committee, and Belisario's suggestion was not adopted.

The demonstrations of the students of the Polytechnic school did not end with the events narrated in our last issue. On Tuesday on Rua do Ovidior, one of the students, Julio Carvalho, attacked with a cudgel Councillor Alvaro de Oliveira, a professor of the school, who defended himself with his umbrella, sustaining no injury beyond a slight bruise on one of his fingers. The student was taken into custody by three policemen, but on reaching Rua da Quitanda he took refuge in a carriage, which was standing there. The policeman endeavored to dislodge him, but were ordered to desist by an inspector, who happened to pass and who promised that the student should report to one of the delegates. The student afterwards went with his lawyer to the office of a police delegate and lodged a complaint against Councillor Alvaro de Oliveira, no attempt being made to rearrest him. On Thursday the students issued a manifesto, which they personally distributed on Rua do Ovidior. In this curious document they threaten to attack the vice-director and many of the professors. One of their charges against the vice-director is that at the time of the removal of the remains of Marshal Floriano Peixoto he refused to allow them to take the standard of the school for the purpose of accompanying the procession. One of the professors they accuse of being given to drinking. Another, they say, on the day of the disturbance threatened the crowd with his revolver and assaulted several persons. Nearly all of their professors, they seem to consider utterly incompetent, and many of them, they assert, are in a state of mental and moral decadence. Of themselves they say that they are worthy, magnanimous and actuated by the highest principles of social and moral order and are bulwarks of republican institutions. They claim to be well-bred and incapable of acts of violence. If they committed some excesses, these were due to what modern writers call the delirium of multitudes. They appeal to the opinion of their worthy and honest fellow-citizens and close by asserting that their motto is "Do your duty, no matter what happens." In our opinion, that is just what their mothers should do—with the slipper.

DEATH.

LAWSON.—At Jaboatão, state of S. Paulo, on the 25th April, of yellow-fever, EDWARD C. LAWSON, civil engineer, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 30 years.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Her Majesty's Consul-General presents his compliments to the British mercantile community and begs to say that the Queen's birthday will be kept at Rio on Saturday next, the 23rd instant, he will have much pleasure in receiving any of his countrymen and friends, at the Consulate-General, 1,255 votes. Rangel Pestana, according to the highest count, received 821 votes and the number of scattering votes was 43, which makes a total of 4,533. This number corresponds to about one-tenth of the total number of voters and, if the fictitious vote is deducted, to a considerably smaller fraction. In view of the foregoing it is our opinion that, while the immediate result is favorable to Thomaz Delfino, inasmuch as it gives him a seat in the senate, the ultimate result is favorable to the monarchists.

Mr. Wagstaff wishes to avail himself of this occasion to make more ample acquaintance with the community, as the conditions imposed upon the majority to live so far apart from each other is a serious obstacle to mutual intercourse and the development of social relations amongst members of the colony.

British Consulate-General,
Rio de Janeiro, May 13, 1896.

BUSINESS NOTES

It is stated that the war department has purchased the tow-boat *Norte-America* for \$20,000.

The government powder factory at Estrela produced last year 24,642 kilos of gunpowder.

Authorization has been conceded to the Minas and Goyaz Company Limited, to transact business in this country.

The state of Rio de Janeiro has contracted with the Serviços Marítimos company for the service of transporting immigrants in this port.

A decree was signed on the 14th inst. making certain rectifications in the tariff in regard to wines, vinegar, liquors, beer, medicinal pastilles, etc.

The official value of the exports from Pará in March aggregated 1,015,129\$284, of which rubber was listed at 1,284,915\$251, and cauau at 201,275\$95.

We are requested by Mr. W. H. Jones, of Messrs. John Sunley & Co., London, to state that he has resigned his seat on the board of the Brazilian Finance Association Limited, London.

At the Santa Cruz abattoir there were slaughtered last year 12,015 beavers, 1,982 sheep, 1,144 hogs and 43 calves for the market of this city. Of the beavers slaughtered 924 were condemned at Santa Cruz and 154 at the station of S. Diogo.

The *Journal* of the 15th notes the departure on the preceding day of a quantity of paints and varnishes for Ilha Grande, to be used in giving the *lazaretto* there an "aspect of restoration." Let us hope that soap and scrubbing brushes will also be sent to give it an aspect of cleanliness.

The *Gazeta da Zarde* of Santos says that the district attorney in that state is to be urged to initiate proceedings for the recovery of the sum of \$15,650\$679 from the ex-treasurer of the Santos custom-house, this sum representing the defalcation discovered in his cash some time ago.

The Lloyd Brasileiro company has received telegraphic advice of the successful launching in England of their new steamer *Prudente de Moraes*. If we are not mistaken, one of the new Amazon steamers is also called *Prudente de Moraes*. This duplication of names will inevitably cause much confusion.

The *di reitoria do contencioso* has requested the minister of finance to obtain from the *camara syndical dos corretores* a list of establishments dealing in exchange, so that they may be required to deposit in the treasury, in conformity with the last budget law, the sum of 100,000\$ each. The minister has acceded to the request.

We regret to state that all efforts to secure a just settlement of the controversy over the illegal tonnage dues imposed on foreign vessels by the state of Pernambuco, have thus far been fruitless. It would be good policy, in our opinion, for congress to define explicitly just what these state legislatures may not do in the way of imposing taxes.

After placing £3,000 to the reserve fund, and £7,952 to the debenture redemption fund, the directors of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph propose a balance dividend of 5s. 3d. per share on the ordinary shares, making 3 per cent, for the year ended December 31 last. The preferred ordinary shares are to receive 3s. 9d. and the deferred ordinary 1s. 6d.

We are advised that the announcements made in regard to the closing of the Hotel de Londres were erroneous. The dining-rooms were closed for some time on account of repairs and improvements, but the bar and cafe have not been closed. The restaurant is now open and will continue under the same management and personnel. We are glad to be able to correct the error made, for the Hotel de Londres would be greatly missed.

There is something truly pathetic in the protest of the manufacturers of falsified wines, which they call *vinho de cana* (cane-juice wine). They say that the tax will not only destroy the industry, but that it will compel the people, who can not afford to drink genuine wine, to drink rum and other spirits pernicious to health. It would seem that adding certain drugs to rum, makes it better than the pure article.

According to the balance-sheet of the *Cooperativa Militar do Brasil* the net profit of this company last year was 184,713\$921. The sales amounted to 948,780\$674. Many of the sales were on credit, and at the end of the year the uncollected accounts amounted to 342,766\$901. The company paid a dividend of 10 1/2% and a bonus of 6,974\$682 to shareholding customers and of 1,797\$72 to non-shareholding customers.

In S. Paulo on the 12th inst. there was held a meeting of operatives of the factories of alcoholic liquors that have closed on account of high taxes. The operatives proceeded to the government house, where Dr. Leopoldo de Freitas in their name addressed the governor of the state to interfere in their interests. They then called at the newspaper offices and solicited the co-operation of the press in defense of their cause. Governor Campos Sales telegraphed to congress calling its attention to the matter.

The estimate of the butter production of this country given in a recent article in the *Review* appears to have been too low. According to a recently published document of the agricultural department at Washington the annual production of butter is over 1,200,000,000 pounds. In the census year 1890 the figures of the dairy production were: Milk, 5,209,125,567 gallons; butter, 1,205,508,000 pounds; cheese, 256,761,883 pounds. The per capita production of butter in 1890 is estimated at 19.25 pounds.—*Merchants' Review*, New York.

On Saturday last it was made public that Mr. Felix Reich, for some time connected with Mr. Lansdorp, exchange broker, had disappeared on the preceding Tuesday, and had defrauded various business firms of large sums. One account estimates the total amount at 200,000\$, while others give it at something over 100,000\$. Reich had for a long time enjoyed the full confidence of business men. The police are investigating the affair. It is not definitely known where the fugitive has gone.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The public debt of the state of Paraíba on 31st December last was \$69,083,743.

In the budget voted by the legislature of Matto Grosso the revenue of the state is estimated for 1897 at 779,722\$ and the expenditure at 779,327-\$433.

The legislative act authorizing the state of Bahia to provide for hypothecary loans in aid of agriculture, has come to naught, no bank wishing to undertake the business.

A credit of \$86,593,333 was opened for account of the minister of industry on the 14th to cover the extraordinary expenditures in connection with the immigrant stations on Ilha das Flores and at Pinheiros.

The President states that in 1895 exchange fell far below its natural level. Before we can agree with him we must tell us what is the natural level of exchange. He admits the excessive issue of paper money, and this will be found to have very much to do with that level.

The President says that the fall of exchange to its present low rate perplexes all who are acquainted with the great resources of the country. He should except those who are also acquainted with the great capacity of the government for squandering those resources.

Congressman Gleycio's retrenchment scheme is very good as far as it goes, but it must be confessed that it doesn't go very far. In the budget there are expenses of a general character which are just as abusive as those for local purposes and in some instances, especially among those of the war department, much more harmful. Moreover the government doesn't regulate its expenditure by the budget.

Several months ago the American minister addressed a communication to the foreign minister asking what banking system is employed in Brazil. The question was referred to the treasury, and then to others until it finally reached the board of brokers, where we lost sight of it. Has the question ever been answered? We do not wish to seem inquisitive, but we really want to know something on that question in this office.

CURRENCY REDEMPTION.

The redemption bureau has called in the treasury notes of 500\$ and 100\$ of the 5th estampa, 200\$, 100\$ and 50\$ of the 6th estampa, and 20\$ of the 7th estampa, the date for their exchange without discount being fixed for December 31st next.

It has also been resolved to extend the period for redeeming without discount to December 31st next for the following bank notes:

Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil—500\$ of the 1st estampa (green);

Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil—500\$ and 200\$ of the 1st estampa (green), and 50\$ of the 1st estampa (blue);

Banco Emissor de Peñambuco—100\$ of the 1st serie, 1st estampa;

Banco Nacional do Brazil—100\$ of the 1st estampa (bull head vignette), with or without the stamp of the Banco da Republica.

In addition to the foregoing the period for redeeming the following notes is extended to 30th June, 1897:

Banco de Credito Popular do Brazil—500\$, 200\$ and 100\$, stamped upon notes of the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, and 5\$ original issue, all on a gold basis, and 50\$, 20\$ and 5\$ on a bond basis, also stamped on other notes;

Banco Emissor do Norte—100\$, 50\$ and 10\$, bond basis, stamped upon treasury notes;

Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil—500\$ and 100\$, gold basis, and 200\$, 50\$, 20\$ and 10\$, bond basis, stamped upon treasury notes;

Banco Emissor do Pernambuco—200\$ and 100\$, gold basis, stamped upon treasury notes;

Banco Emissor do Sul—200\$, 100\$, 50\$ and 10\$, bond basis, stamped upon treasury notes;

Banco Uniao de São Paulo—500\$, 200\$, 50\$, 20\$ and 10\$, bond basis;

Banco Nacional do Brazil—500\$, 200\$, 100\$, and 50\$, original issues, 200\$, gold at sight, and 100\$, gold basis, stamped upon treasury notes;

Banco do Rio—500\$, 200\$, 100\$, 50\$, 20\$ and 10\$, gold basis;

Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil—200\$, 100\$, 50\$, 20\$ and 10\$, gold basis, and 50\$, 20\$ and 10\$, bond basis;

Banco da Republica do Brazil—provisional issue of 200\$, 100\$, 50\$, 20\$ and 10\$, gold basis, and 50\$, 20\$ and 10\$, bond basis, all on notes of the Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, May 18th, 1896.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$ gold, gold, 27 d.)
do 1,000\$ in U. S. coin 34.75 cts
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1.827
do 4\$ (4 sterl.) Brazilian gold 8.89
Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day 9.26
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) 2.734
do do (paper) 3.66 rs. gold
do do in U. S. 19.75 c
Value of \$1.00 (4\$ per sterl.) in Brazilian currency (paper) 5.663
Value of £1 sterl. 24.304

EXCHANGE.

May 12.—The banks all posted 9% during the morning, and there was a fair business doing, without the violent fluctuations seen yesterday. On the street there was money at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4%, but the banks refused bills under 10, and in the course of the day two or three foreign brokers were drawn in, and the market closed at 9 1/2 to 9 1/4%. In the afternoon a slightly increased demand for bills appeared, and the market closed with the British Bank drawings, for good money, at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4%, and other banks at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4%, and the market closed at 9 1/2 to 9 1/4%. In the afternoon a slightly increased demand for bills appeared, and the market closed at the Balsa with buyers at 9 1/2 to 9 1/4%, no sellers, on the street there was nothing doing.

May 13.—Holiday.

May 14.—Church holiday.

The market opened on the 11th with No. 7 quoted at 25,000—25,300, but there was a wide difference of opinion between buyers and sellers, and there was nothing doing.

On the following day the brokers quoted 19,500 and on Saturday the business done was reported to have been on the basis of 19,000\$, or perhaps something less, while to-day about 18,800—19,000 appear to represent quotations.

The shipments since our last report have been: 18,373 bags for the United States 603 " Europe 4,660 " Cape of Good Hope 709 " River Plate, etc. 24,615 bags.

The market opened on the 11th with No. 7 quoted at 25,000—25,300, but there was a wide difference of opinion between buyers and sellers, and there was nothing doing.

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MOUNTAIN DEW

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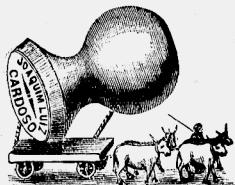
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They are also the best table waters.

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No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach for intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depôt, No. 72, Rue S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.

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Clocks for towers and public buildings also for all articles concerning Watches and Jewelry.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

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To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands, being built in a very safe part of the city, between hill, and situated out of much noise or往来. It is, therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendered papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers;

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made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make. Samples may be seen at the

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Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE
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Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire; POLMONT, Stirlingshire, Scotland

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all workings.

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The non-Poisonous Antiseptic and Disinfectant
Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive.

The only preventive of Yellow fever, Small Pox, Cholera and all contagious diseases. Used with marvelous results during the last epidemic season here.

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It does not damage the decks.

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Beer in barrels (shoppes) and bottled.

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Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
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Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1866

Date	Steamer	Destination
May 17	Danube	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
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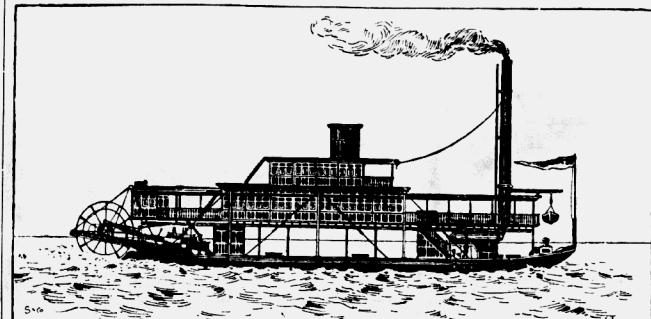
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